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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1871. NO. 61.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

GERMAN WAR VESSELS SENT TO BRAZIL.

Fears of Disorder in Brussels.

The Disorder at Brussles.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—Rioting here has been suppressed. Apparent quiet prevails, but great excitement exists. A fresh outbreak is possible at any moment. Fresh troops arrived in the city to-day. The authorities are firm and are taking efficient steps to quell further disorder.

German Men-of-War Going to Brazil.

BERLIN, November 25.—Orders have been sent to the navy-yard at Kiel to fit out three men-of-war for Brazil. It is understood that the purpose of the expedition is to demand satisfaction for the maltreatment of a German naval officer and two cadets in a fight in the streets of Rio Janeiro.

Accepts the Position of Arbitrator.

BERLIN, November 25.—The Emperor of Germany accepts the position of arbitrator between the United States and England upon the question of the boundary of Vancouver's Island. Minister Bancroft will be invited to present to his Majesty on the 10th of December the memorandum in the matter. The argument of the English government is expected to be presented to the Emperor shortly.

The Case of Gen. Rossel.

PARIS, November 26.—The decision of the Commission of Pardons in the case of the condemned Communist prisoners is still kept secret. There is great anxiety among all classes to learn the fate of Gen. Rossel. The father of this prisoner has just had an interview with Thiers, in which he begged that the life of his son might be spared. The President was greatly affected. Gen. Rossel has written a letter to Thiers, saying that he is ready to die, but imploring that he may be spared military degradation. The General displays great firmness, and while in prison indefatigably. He has just finished the second volume of his work on the Reorganization of the Army.

Resignation of M. De Decker.

BRUSSELS, November 25.—M. De Decker has resigned the Governorship of Limburg, in order to quiet the disturbances, which were becoming of the most alarming character.

The Price of Wool Improving.

LONDON, November 26.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales issued a bulletin last evening stating that all was going on well. To-day the Prince has been suffering from a severe and regular fever.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The suppression of the *Reppel* newspaper has been suspended by order of the Government.

The Commissioner of Pardons has rejected the appeals of Ferre, Rossel and other leading Communists.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The newly appointed cabinet took their oath of office to-day. Count Reichstrath is convoked for the 21st of December.

ROME, Nov. 25.—United States Minister Marsh has arrived and established the American legation in this city.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 25—1:30 P. M.—Consols 93⅝@93 5-8ths; 6s, 1868, 93¾; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, November 25.—Rentes 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅛@9⅜. Breadstuffs dull; California wheat 12s 11d; red western spring 11s@11s 6d; red western 11s 10d; flour 25s@30s; corn 32s 9d; peas 41s; cheese 60s; tallow 47s 9d.

SNOW ON THE PLAINS.

Cattle Frozen and Herds Dispersed—Herders and Buffalo Hunters Perish With Cold—Five Bodies Found.

LAWRENCE, Ks., November 25.—A correspondent of the *Journal* says the recent storms were very severe on the plains. In western Kansas a number of cattle were frozen and herds dispersed. Several herders were also frozen to death. Five bodies were brought into Hayes City last night, frozen stiff. They are supposed to have been buffalo hunters, as the tracks of a large number of buffaloes were found near them which had perished in the storm. There is great anxiety on account of other parties who have been out and have not yet been heard of since the storm. Beebe Bros., of Ellsworth, lost fifty cows and twenty-five calves in the storm. The cold was unprecedented.

HELENA, ARK., November 25, 8 P. M.—Thermometer to-day registered 20° in the shade. No stages have arrived from any direction within the last thirty-six hours.

LITTLE ROCK, November 25.—It is reported that the loss of life by the late snow slide in the canon is far more serious than stated yesterday, quite a number of persons are missing, and are supposed to be lost. It is storming to-day in the mining district of Washita. An unusually severe winter is anticipated.

HELENA, MA., November 25.—A Fort Shaw special to-day says: Two companies of the Seventh Infantry, Major Freeman commander, returning from Fort Browning, were caught in yesterday's fearful storm. They are now camped twelve miles from the fort with a number of men badly frozen. A later dispatch says that the command had been brought into the hospital. The worst cases are still out, but are being brought in as fast as possible. The men are frozen principally about the feet, and will lose their toes and some their feet. The thermometer this morning is thirty degrees below zero.

ARIZONA INDIAN WAR.

Further Particulars of the Recent Massacre of Stage Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—Dispatches from Arizona state that one hundred Government cattle were run off by Apaches in Vale d' China, near Prescott. Troops and citizens pursuing the Apaches who murdered the Wickenburg stage passengers trailed them directly to Date Creek Reservation. The fact that a large part of the Apaches resulting there were absent at the time of the massacre is proven by an officer on the Reservation. A dispatch says that among the passengers killed on the ambushed Wickenburg stage was Alfred W. Loring, of Wheeler's expedition. Loring was the only passenger not wounded in the first fire of the Indians, who were ambushed, completely surrounding the stage. The three passengers outside and the driver were killed at the first volley. The Indians then rushed for the stage. Loring and Horrill lost their presence of mind and jumped from the stage on the side where the Indians were. Miss Shepherd and Kruger, both wounded, jumped from the other side and escaped. In an instant Loring was surrounded by savages, being wounded, he tried to escape, when the Indians fired, two shots passing through his breast. Loring fell and was despatched by a lance. Parties leaving him have no doubt of his identity. The people of Prescott determined on killing every Apache on the reservation, but finally consented to leave the matter with General Crook.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC PAYING OFF ITS FLOATING DEBT.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—The Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad decided to-day to pay one-half million floating debt between now and January first. This will leave about $300,000, which will be paid by the first of April next, when the road will be free of floating debt.

WORK ON THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—Reports which have been in circulation to the effect that the chief engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge had resigned on account of the impossibility of procuring steel of proper strength for parts of the superstructure, and turned the bridge over to Thomas A. Scott, to be finished with wooden trusses in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company are entirely untrue. Captain Eads has just returned from Philadelphia where portions of the superstructure are being made, and reports that the steel tubes for the arches and steel anchor boits are being most successfully manufactured, and so rapidly that a little short of half the completion of the bridge by next October. A considerable number of steel tubes are already on the ground, and steel anchorages are in place, and the general work of the bridge is progressing quite satisfactorily.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A committee of Philadelphians, headed by the Mayor, went to New York Saturday night, to invite Duke Alexis to visit their city.

At Lima, Ohio, Saturday, a man named Cooper, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Alonzo Lowing, at Cleveland. He was taken to Cleveland by officer Rowe.

The building occupied by the post office and *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, at Shamokin, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The entire contents of the post office were saved.

Six Algerines, who had been captured by the French during the late rebellion in Algiers and sent to Cayenne, arrived in Philadelphia recently by a vessel from Demarara, which place they had reached on a raft. They had an interview with Mayor Fox, who promised they should not be sent back.

It is stated that the forged paper which caused the failure of Ketchum, Son & Co. a few days ago, has been taken up. The amount is $31,000. J. A. Hanson, the alleged forger, is a son-in-law of John G. Stearns, whose indorsements were forged.

The annual report of Ohio State Treasurer Warner shows that the total receipts of the State for the year ending November 16th amounted to $7,940,325, and disbursements to $7,940,325. From the general revenue fund there were $2,162,697, from the sinking fund $1,641,377, and $1,458,198 from the common school fund.

Nathaniel Preston, for many years a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, Indiana, and formerly cashier of the branch of the old State Bank of Indiana at that place, fell dead on Sunday afternoon while walking a short distance from his residence.

J. A. Hanson, implicated in the recent forgeries, was arrested in Boston Saturday evening, and committed in default of bail. The accused is a member of the firm of Hanson & Bonner, insurance brokers.

Aspinwall dates to the 16th have been received. The city of Guatemala was visited with a destructive fire on the 4th instant. Senor Galvez, the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead, and has been succeeded in office by Senor Irrisari. Trouble with Jesuits in Guatemala is the cause of much anxiety among the people.

Sub Salvador advices to the 14th state that a treaty of peace has been signed with Costa Rica, and was the cause of much rejoicing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1871.

THE MANSFIELD-FISK SCANDAL.

The libel suit of Miss Mansfield against James Fisk, Jr., came up again to-day in the Yorkville Police Court. The court room was filled with spectators at the opening. Miss Mansfield's entry, in company with a female relative, created a sensation. Shortly after Fisk put in an appearance. Assistant District Attorney Fellows, for the prosecution, asked that the court compel the defense to produce the original paper published by Fisk, and which was the cause of the libel. Fisk's counsel argued against the propriety of this demand, saying they did not have the papers in their possession. Mr. Beach, one of Fisk's counsel, asked that the court would exclude Mr. McKeon as counsel for Miss Mansfield, who appeared by courtesy of the District Attorney. Mr. McKeon defended his right to be present, but he was subordinate to the District Attorney. He made some personal remarks with regard to Fisk, who, he said, thought he owned New York, New Jersey and even Legislatures, and the sooner we got rid of such a person the better.

Miss Mansfield was then placed upon the witness stand. She testified as to her past history; she was born in Boston; is twenty-four years of age; has resided in New York since 1867; before that at Philadelphia; was married in San Francisco in 1864 to Frank Lawler, who is still living. (A good deal of argument here followed, the counsel for the prosecution objecting to the course of the examination, and protesting against the preparation of scandal for public.) She first met Fisk at the house of a friend; he had got her apartments in the American Club House; she had received letters from Fisk, and continued: "I have yet some of the letters. I never gave any away. I do not know how many I yet have; could not tell; suppose I have five hundred left; I had some property (personal) when I got acquainted with Fisk. I had no bank account, but I certainly was not poor. I have been always well cared for. I was not supported by Fisk personally while in the American Club House. The money for my support came to me through stock operations carried on by William H. Marston with money furnished by Fisk. The money thus received amounted to two or three hundred dollars a week. After leaving the Club House I went to live in Jersey City. Received money while there, through Erie Railway, from Fisk, who lived there with me." After further testimony the case was adjourned to December 5.

BOARD OF AUDIT TO BE ARRESTED.

It is stated that the whole Board of Audit, twenty-five in number, including Mayor Hall, will be arrested on Monday, on a charge of complicity in fraud.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official vote of the State election shows that Scribner received 387,197 votes and Withers 368,214.

THE ARREST OF CONNOLLY.

Connolly's arrest to-day caused quite a flutter at City Hall. Shortly after it became public it was generally talked about throughout the city. The arrest was made by Sheriff Brennan in person. Connolly was taken wholly by surprise. The arrest was based on the same summons as that used in the case of Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward, Connolly's name being added to others. Afterwards Connolly started in search of bondsmen, he being in charge of a deputy Sheriff. It was announced later in the afternoon that Mr. Eugene Kelly, banker, who is reported worth eleven millions, would give bail.

INCREASE OF VOTE.

There were eight additional cases of small-pox reported since yesterday noon, making fifty-seven cases reported since last Saturday, against forty-two cases the previous week.

WILL NOT UNITE.

At a meeting of the Greeley Republicans, propositions for uniting with the Democratic were rejected.

BAIL FOR CONNOLLY.

Bail in one million dollars is required for Connolly. He is at the New York hotel, in the charge of a deputy sheriff. His counsel expect to obtain the required security before morning.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

Had a very agreeable time at Governor's Island this afternoon. He returned early in the evening, and was escorted to his residence by a strong police force. It is thought the Greek chapel to-morrow.

NEW YORK, November 26, 1871.

MAYOR HALL TO BE ARRESTED.

The *Times* to-day says Mayor Hall will shortly be arrested on a similar complaint to that under which his fellow-conspirators now await the course of justice.

THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Have contracted for a handsome base for the Central Park statue, to be dedicated on the 23d of April next.

THE GREAT SUIT

Of the United States against Weld & Co., merchants, to recover about $140,000 forfeiture and penalties on goods illegally imported in this city and Boston, will be commenced before Judge Blatchford to-morrow.

MONEY FOR CHICAGO.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has notified the authorities of Chicago that he has $25,000 for the needy of that city.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer Spain, from Liverpool.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer which will begin to rise from the Ohio valley north and westward, with cold winds veering to northwest and increasing to brisk for a short time on Lakes Michigan and Huron. Northwest winds and clouding up weather will prevail in the Middle and Eastern States on Monday. After the clearing up of the rain to-night partially cloudy and pleasant weather will prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, with diminished temperature. Cautionary signals ordered for Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Grand Haven, and continuing those at Cape May and Buffalo.

CRIMES.

Farmer Murdered by a Burglar.

DETROIT, November 25.—A farmer named Dennison Miller, residing seven miles from this city on the Chicago road, was murdered in his house last night by a burglar. He was stabbed with a knife and shot immediately. The murderer escaped. Officers are in pursuit.

Death from the Explosion of a Lamp.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., November 25, 1871.

Miss Susie Haron, of Perrysville, was fatally burned last night by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, which scattered the burning fluid over her entire person, almost consuming her. She died at three o'clock this morning.

Obituary.

REUBEN R. VALENTINE, OF BELLEFONTE.

BELLEFONTE, November 25.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Reuben B. Valentine, of the firm of Valentine & Milliken, of the Bellefonte Forge, died this morning of heart disease, aged forty-two years.

THE SETTLING OF THE EARTH.

Its Effects in and near Scranton—A Greater "Caving In" Yet to Come.

Scranton correspondence of the 23d inst. gives the following facts and speculations regarding the recent settling of the earth in that vicinity:

There is no doubting the fact that buildings standing upon the ground in the vicinity of the mines undermined, and particularly where the first "vein" of coal has been removed, have an uncertain foundation, and are liable to fall at any time. Such accidents are becoming more frequent in those portions of our city built upon such ground, and soon they will cease to attract attention. A dwelling will settle; the family feels the jar, and the affair passes. An astonishing no one but the unfortunate possessor of the domicile, when he comes to pay the bills for repairs, and is apprehensive will thus be twisted out of shape.

Years hence, when buildings are swallowed up, and door-yards and streets sink out of sight from the giving way of the roofs of the deep recesses beneath, then will the day of settling up for a "caving in" arrive. Four years ago Hyde Park was alarmed, and consternation seized the citizens, on the mountain side. Last week they felt the tremble, wondered for a moment, and immediately set to work repairing the damage. In another part of the city property to a considerable amount has been damaged during the past season.

Olive street, between Wyoming and Washington avenues, has been opened, and a number of neat and comfortable dwellings have been put up, walks built, and shade trees set out, and all the surroundings of pleasant homes provided, but no money has the outlay of money been made, and these improvements completed, than out goes the bottom, leaving in the surface like splintered glass, breaking open the foundation walls and twisting the buildings out of shape. The wooden dwellings erected by Mr. John Waters are the evidences of this last cave in, and the same is reported by Mr. George Hull, whose recently erected increasing the salaries of the judges the land at Massena, Ohio, about twenty years ago, and since that time the question has been agitated in the Legislature of that State, and although it is not a new one. The speakers would only state their cause in an impartial light, and when the people had considered the matter fully and digested it, they expected them to arrive at some conclusion, whether it was in their favor or not. The subject is not a new one, it was suggested about twenty-five years ago, the first Convention being held at Seneca Falls, and the last at Massilon

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

MR. M. F. EGAN *has been appointed Business Manager of the* COMMERCIAL, *and is authorized to transact business for and in the name of the Company.*

We understand that in accordance with the wishes of Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT the rate of charges on coke on the Connellsville Railroad has been advanced from Connellsville to Brinton forty-eight per cent. and to Pittsburgh twenty-five per cent. Pittsburgh shippers, on whom this advance will work ruinously, have appointed a committee to meet Mr. GARRETT in Baltimore this week.

CONCERNING our allusion to Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT and the Connellsville Railroad, we are assured that that gentleman, "over and above the amount of its bonds, has aided the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to the extent of eleven hundred thousand dollars within the last four months." And still the fact remains, which the public fully recognize, that Mr. GARRETT has put upon the road equipment and pursued a course that has created distrust of the management and disappointed expectation.

THE suggestion by a Western paper favorable to CHARLES O'CONOR as the next Democratic candidate for President, has been taken up by the *Freeman's Journal*, which is in some sort a Roman Catholic organ in New York. That paper thinks that, "to have such a man President of the United States would be asking for the country a grace it does not deserve." The article is nevertheless understood to be a "feeler," put forth with the view to bringing out Mr. O'CONOR more formally. The special interest manifested by the *Journal* is attributed to the fact that Mr. O'CONOR is himself a Roman Catholic.

IT does not seem probable that the Senate Committee which was expected to arrange the skeleton of a system of taxation and finance before the meeting of Congress will accomplish much. Senator SHERMAN, a prominent member of the Committee, has gone to Ohio, where probably the Senatorial question is of more immediate interest to him. The meetings held by the Committee are said to have been inharmonious, and what occurs to one is, if a committee, comparatively few in number, can do nothing from the lack of harmony, what may we expect when Congress takes up the question? The country stands more in dread of what will than what will not be done, in view of which inability to agree is to be regarded as a sign not altogether unfavorable.

IF it should turn out to be true that General SCHENCK has been guilty of the unfortunate mistake of allowing his name to be used in speculative schemes, as is alleged, it will, of course, become the duty of the Government to recall him; and this, it is understood, it will do. But it is manifestly improper to clamor for his removal before anything is known of the truth or falsity of the charges made against him. The past record of General SCHENCK affords no justification for the hasty conclusion that he has used his official position improperly. The State Department will await his answer, and if he admits having given his consent to the employment of his name as represented, he will be requested to resign his position as the representative of the government. It is possible that General SCHENCK, in accordance with his known purpose of retiring from the English mission after the commencement of the Washington Treaty, may have taken measures to carry out that step now; but on the other hand, the rumor may be a mere stock-jobbing operation, without foundation, or it may be prompted simply by a desire to break him down. At least there has never been any intimation given that General SCHENCK was discharging his duties in an unsatisfactory manner.

A POLITICAL organization, under the name of the National Guard, is said to have been started at the South, with the object of putting down the Ku-Klux, and for mutual protection against prosecutions and persecutions of any character on account of race, condition or political opinion. It is to be hoped that the Republicans of the Southern States will think well before associating themselves with this movement, which, however patriotic and well-meaning it may be, can hardly fail to be productive of more harm than good. Such a combination on the part of Republicans would undoubtedly be followed by corresponding organizations among Democrats, to the perpetuating and intensifying of partisan hostility and warfare. The prompt and decisive manner in which the General Government is dealing with the Ku-Klux, promises to bring that wicked and dangerous organization to a speedy ending; and nothing should be done on the part of the loyal people of the Southern States to which the malignity of hate could give an objectionable interpretation. The Government is pledged to maintain every citizen in the safe and peaceful exercise of his personal and political rights, and this pledge is by all odds the best bulwark of defence which the Republicans of the Southern States can find.

THE people of the country generally will be gratified to learn that the Government has put its foot down pretty emphatically in the matter of Spanish outrages on American property. Dispatches from St. Thomas, it will be recollected, recently stated that a Spanish war vessel was blockading the steamship Florida at that port, and preventing her, by threats of capture, from putting to sea. The owner, General DARR, of New York, the other day forwarded peremptory orders to the captain to sail at all hazards, and to resist any attempted degradation of the United States flag to the best of the crew's ability; at the same time addressing a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, informing him of the step he had taken, and appealing to him to telegraph orders to our navy in those waters to protect the vessel should she be assailed. The Secretary, in reply, states that under the general instructions of the navy no outrage upon the American flag will be permitted in the presence of United States vessels, and that he has in addition communicated the dispatch of General DARR to the State Department, with the request that the attention of the Spanish Minister may be at once drawn to the matter. This will probably have the effect of moderating the insolence and audacity of the Spanish Dons. The forbearance of the United States, sufficiently proper, perhaps, under the circumstances, has evidently been misconstrued into a sign of weakness or timidity, emboldening the haughty Castilians accordingly. Now that they are given to understand that the presence of the United States flag is meant to protect the property over which it floats, and that any attempted violence will be promptly answered by the logic of shotted guns, there will probably be an end of the irritating annoyances to which we have been subjected for some time past.

THE success which has followed the adoption of the national banking system lends no inconsiderable interest to the question of who was originally its author. The claim recently published in these columns that the idea was first broached in 1856 by Mr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia, has had the effect of bringing out a number of communications concerning the subject. It is asserted that the present system is nothing more than the general banking law of New York applied to the whole country; and that HENRY CLAY, as long ago as 1838, propounded the plan of a national bank, with the identical features submitted by Mr. ROGERS in 1856 concerning circulation. His idea, as expressed in a speech at that time, delivered in the United States Senate, was to set apart an adequate portion of the capital in productive stock, which should be placed in permanent security beyond the reach of the corporation sufficient, under any contingency, to pay the amount of all paper that the bank put forth as a part of its general circulation. In the same year that Mr. CLAY made his proposition, the late ROBERT HARE, of Philadelphia, referring to the principle of the New York banking law, passed a month or two before, called attention to the necessity of creating a national bank, or an association of banks, based on the same fundamental idea; while eleven years before that date, in 1827, Mr. BROWNE, of New York, issued a pamphlet reciting the evils attendant on the local system, and proposing the establishment of a system of associated banks, one-tenth of their capital to be invested at the discretion of the bank, the remaining nine-tenths in government stock, of which the bank should receive only the dividends, the principal remaining in pledge for the redemption of its promissory notes. It will be observed that these plans contain all the essential features of the present national banking system, claims of originality which are also asserted in behalf of a number of other persons of greater or less repute. The discussion is by no means uninteresting, and it will probably result in showing that the main features of the system are even of older date than has yet been shown.

THE CONVENTION OF WOMEN.

An event of last week in Pittsburgh was a convention held in *Library Hall* in the interest of Woman's *Rights*. Pittsburgh is a very conservative city, so conservative indeed that we fear its inhabitants are looked upon by many people who live east and west of them as unprogressive. This view, however, does them much injustice. Geographically placed in a middle region, in a position central as respects the great sections known as the East and the West, and even as respects the sections of North and South, perhaps the people here owe their character of stable equilibrium to the opposite and antagonistic influences by which they have been so long surrounded. Though they may have *seemed* at rest and stationary when the elements on all sides of them were in a state of more or less turbulent agitation, the quiet was only apparent; they still partook of the common motion and were advancing with the rest. If they have sometimes appeared to regard their relative exemption from moral and intellectual storms with excessive complacency, it was no doubt because they remembered the venerable counsel—*in medio tutissimus ibis*. But we may not deny that the best people of Pittsburgh and of Western Pennsylvania in general are characterized by a certain jealousy of innovation. They regard the past with much respect and deference, and opinions entertained and handed down to them by their fathers are not readily abandoned for vagaries recommended chiefly by their novelty or by plausible theoretical arguments. Besides the direct influence exercised by Biblical precepts as traditionally interpreted, the historical sense which results from familiarty with the Scriptural theology forms a barrier here not easily overcome against some of the proposed changes which are called reforms, and which find multitudinous adherents and advocates both in the East and the West. And of whatever evils it may sometimes be the source, with whatever impatience it may be regarded by reckless innovators, the sense referred to, which feels and owns the dominion of the past in the present, and only with reluctance and for the most cogent reasons agrees to isolate by revolution the generations of to-day from those of old time, is one of the best effects of culture, and one of the strongest pillars on which christian civilization is founded. Though these thoughts may seem almost too commonplace for utterance, they are not irrelevant to the subject which suggests them, and serve to account for the attitude of indifference or positive hostility with which many most worthy people here and elsewhere confront the champions of woman's-rights.

Between the "cause" of woman's rights in general and the "cause" of woman's right to vote even well informed people do not always discriminate. In truth, they are quite excusable for confounding the two things, as for several years all advocates of the former cause were or seemed content that the public should look upon them all as agreeing substantially in their social opinions and as aiming at precisely the same reforms. In fact there was among them wide divergence of views. While they all desired suffrage for women, some of the agitators contemplated nothing more than the acquisition of a right unjustly withheld as they contended, and which they hoped to exercise for the common benefit of society as at present constituted; others of them were simply laying the foundation for complete revolution of the existing social system. Suffrage was desired that it might be used for the abolition of marriage. As long as the two classes continued to meet in the same conventions and to publish their arguments in the same journals, it was natural that the public failed to distinguish between them. At present the difference between the two parties is pretty well understood, and in justice to the more worthy, it ought to be steadily remembered. Whatever views one may hold as to the propriety or policy of recognizing woman's right to vote, no rational man may refuse to admit that it is a fair subject for consideration and discussion. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the propriety, there can be none as to the right of those who choose to agitate the subject. On both sides of the Atlantic able men, and women also, virtuous and intellectually gifted, are deeply interested in the debate, and advance facts and arguments in favor of the so-called reform which, though they may not be conclusive or satisfactory, cannot justly be treated with either silence or contempt. Heretofore the agitation so earnestly carried on in other parts of the United States, has received comparatively little attention in this part of the country, and the Convention which held its sessions on Saturday last in Library Hall, seems to have awakened more interest than might have been expected. To the candid spectator of the proceedings it was evident enough that the ladies who took part in them are quite in sympathy, as regards most subjects, with their educated and virtuous countrywomen everywhere, and that they do not believe that their policy is of a radically revolutionary tendency. Quiet dignity, downright earnestness, and the utmost fluency of speech, were obvious characteristics of most of the speakers. Flashes of wit occasionally relieved the severity of grave argument. But little "barren verbiage" was heard. Great tact was shown in avoiding long speeches and in so adjusting the proceedings as to keep attention awake. No maledictions or revilings of the "males" disturbed the harmony of the time. In fact, the "convention" was well adapted to impress spectators with the practical sense as well as earnestness of the reformers, and to produce a generally favorable impression. All the arguments commonly used in support of the cause were skillfully stated and enforced, while many of the current objections or counterarguments received replies. All this candor compels us to say in behalf of the Convention, but candor equally compels us to say that viewed as arguments in favor of female suffrage the speeches separately and in connection seemed to us incomplete and unsatisfactory, because in them no notice was taken of certain aspects of the subject, great facts and principles, upon which, after all, the just decision of the question depends.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* complains that Pittsburgh and Philadelphia do not patronize the Connellsville Railroad as they promised they would. Its own language is as follows:

"The case of the Pennsylvania Central is one particularly illustrative of this remark. For years the people of Philadelphia have abused it in every possible way. They have prayed for relief, and offered patronage for protection. They only wanted means of escape from the clutches of a road which was blind to the interests of the city of Brotherly Love, and to the local trade of Pennsylvania, and which, having one eye on Chicago and the other on New York, could see nothing between. They vowed they never would again send a car load of freight over a road which demanded almost as much for transporting a bag of coffee to Pittsburgh as to Chicago. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville route was opened. The enthusiasm was great. We went to Pittsburgh, and Mr. Garrett and Mr. Johnson denounced the great railroad ogre to the music of enthusiastic cheers. For a week everything was turned over to the Baltimore line. Goods from Philadelphia were ticketed via the Connellsville Road, and, for a while, the business of the new road was far beyond its capacity."

There might be considerable said on this subject, but for the present it is sufficient to say that the management of the Connellsville Road, by which we mean the route through to Baltimore, has been adverse to its own interest. The public stood ready to patronize the road, and did do so, as the doubling of its business since the opening will show, but the uncertainty, wreck and ruin which soon came to be the frequent fact, greatly discouraged the more than willing public, and the Baltimore complaint quoted above is the result. Competition encouraged shipment by both routes, and the public have been benefited—in fact a new era was ushered in. But the Connellsville—or Baltimore and Ohio—management has not improved the opportunity by accommodating the public. "How not to do it" would be a pretty fair description of its policy. Old worn out rolling stock, still an insufficient amount at that, and inexperienced operatives weresent from the Baltimore and Ohio to the Connellsville Road, and the consequences were immediate and necessary. Complaints of insecurity, detention and loss took the place of the expression of hope and confidence which had been inspired by the liberal promises of the Baltimore and Ohio management. With such a state of things on the new route and quite another on the old, but one result could be expected, in spite of the arduous endeavors of the local management of the Connellsville. Why the Baltimore and Ohio management has been as we have described it, people may well inquire. On its face it appears simply suicidal. Some think that there is a deliberate purpose to be accomplished thereby. Time will show.

THE LONG LIFE SECRET.

Who, except a misanthrope, does not in his heart warm to see, and would not himself wish to live to a hale old age, "frosty but kindly," as SHAKSPEARE has it, or calm and bright

"And lovely as a Lapland night,"

As another poet phrases it? The gardener in "As You Like It" attributes the greenness of his winter to the fact that in his youth

——"he never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors to his blood;
Nor with unblushing forehead woo the means
To weaken and debility."

And this temperateness is still, we take it, pretty much the secret of the whole longevity mystery. A curious work on this subject, recently published in England, takes the ground that no person who desires to attain extreme old age should engage in public life; or, if a man marry before the age of thirty; or, being a woman, before twenty-five, while only two meals a day should be eaten—the first a luncheon at eleven or twelve, and the second a dinner at seven; not forgetting to indulge in a considerable amount of laziness between whiles. Mr. Chancellor Lowe, who takes his exercise by riding about on a bicycle, and Mr. GLADSTONE, who cuts down trees for the benefit of his health, are both declared to be wrong, while the picture of CHARLES FOX, lying under a haystack reading Greek, and looking up from his page to watch the birds devouring his cherries, is pronounced to be the very acme of everything that is delightful. Lord HARTOUN, who is now seventy-four years of age, is cited as an illustration of the healthy robustness of mind and body which a septuagnarian or octogenarian may possess, by cultivating a tranquil temper, and observing in his labors and enjoyments the rule of the golden mean. It is doubtful, however, whether the comparatively aimless and profitless life which this book recommends will win many disciples, either in England or elsewhere. "We live in deeds, not years;" and while the virtue of temperance cannot be overestimated, it is probable that even the frictions and attritions which wear men out before their time, are in the long run less disastrous to the race than would be this condition of semi-torpidity of nerve and brain. Alternations of rest and motion are better than either all rest or all motion. How to work prudently, rest moderately, enjoy discreetly, think wisely, and live observant of the equipoise which nature throughout her realms maintains, is the question.

THAT Gen. Grant in his forthcoming message will take decided ground in favor of Civil Service Reform, is a report that reaches us from a number of sources. The growth of public sentiment in this regard is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and should it, as there is good reason for believing it will, receive recognition and support from the President, we may begin to think that Congress, too, will do its duty. The feeling is not a general one, but there is a deep conviction that to arrest the growth of grey hairs on the head of the nation, the Civil Service must be so reformed that capacity and character will become the standard for filling the offices. It will not be an easy thing to do, however; but it is not to be supposed that for a disease so dangerous there is no cure. The nation looks to the President as the chief physician, and it is gratifying to know that it will not look in vain.

Chicago.

It will be a very long time before the people of this country forget the terrible dispensation of fire which leveled the magnificence of Chicago in ashes and dust, or the noble sympathy which the mighty calamity evoked, and hence the printed story of its destruction will undoubtedly possess an interest long after other books of the day have had their popularity and vanished into unremembrance. One of the most graphic sketches of this disastrous conflagration that has yet been published is the illustrated story of "Chicago Before and After the Fire," which comes to us from the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, No. 146 Wood street—a brochure of some 65 pages of compact and well written description, containing a triple picture view of the entire burnt district, besides over a hundred engravings of different phases of the fire or scenes and events connected with the disaster, all of them more or less vivid and startling, and fascinating to contemplate in a popular newspaper illustrated and pictorial sketches of a number of eminent citizens of the historic city. The rise and progress of the town are given succinctly and clearly from the time of the erection of Fort Dearborn, in 1804, to the hour that laid it in ashes, while the illustrations serve to bring home to the mind the full extent and horror of the catastrophe in a very effective manner. It will probably meet with a considerable sale.

Printing for the Blind.

A meeting of the American Association of Instructors for the Blind was held in Boston a few days ago, for the purpose of taking into consideration the offer of Mr. S. P. Ruggles, a wealthy gentleman of that city, to get up an improved printing establishment, supplied with all the necessary printing presses, all the type of various kinds, for books, maps, and all other work, together with all the conveniences for electrotyping and stereotyping; and also, all the appliances necessary for the manufacture of school apparatus and all things needed for the successful operation of the entire mechanical department of such an establishment at his own expense; his purpose being to give the blind the benefit of the numerous improvements which he has perfected within the past eight or ten years, and which, it is claimed, are considerably in advance of the present modes of instruction, printing, &c. The committee, consisting of a number of superintendents of State institutions for the Blind, voted, in behalf of these institutions, to accept his generous offer. Mr. Ruggles will enter on the work at once, under the supervision of the Committee.

At the time of the suspension of Gen. Pleasanton under the tenure of office act, it will be recollected that he announced his intention of carrying the fight between himself and Secretary Boutwell into Congress, upon the assembling of that body. The General is still *de jure* Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the President must show cause for his removal before his final decapitation can take place. It is reasonable to presume that the Senate will insist upon the President's reasons, but there is nevertheless sufficient opposition to the administration among its members to make the fight an interesting one, should the General stick to his purpose of contesting his removal as persistently as he stuck to his office and ignored every hint that his resignation would be in order.

THE potato is unquestionably a useful and respectable vegetable, but when it is made the sole article of diet is apt after a while to become insipid. Now for months we have had Murphy served up to us in every imaginable shape and form: roasted, baked, boiled, fried, mashed, sliced, until one would have thought the resources of the culinary art were exhausted. Still, however, there is no change, and hence the palate begins to grow somewhat weary. Wherefore we entreat a slight modification of diet:

"Murphy hot, Murphy cool,
Murphy young and Murphy old,
Murphy tender and Murphy tough,
O *Tribune*, we have had enough!"

THE Washington cor respondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* telegraphs that Mr. Jacobs, who represented the *Commercial* on the San Domingo Expedition, and Senator Wade had a talk with the President on Thursday. In regard to San Domingo, which was the subject of most of the conversation, the President said emphatically that if there was any movement going on as to the annexation of that Island, he was not aware of it; that he done what he thought was right, but that if any private movement is in existence he never heard of it.

THE Speeches, Addresses and Letters of the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, have been collected and published in a handsome volume. Judge Kelly is one of the most industrious and faithful of our public men, and his reputation is by no means confined to his own State. If he had done nothing more, his refusal to accept a nomination at the hands of those who require promises and expect to use a representative in obtaining and dispensing patronage, would entitle him to an enduring record.

PHILADELPHIA is preparing to give Alexis such a reception as he should have. The Mayor has appointed a committee of the right sort, and the *Press* says: "We can well afford to leave to New York the glory of Fisk shows—military or 'terpsichorean,' to use the classic phrase of our paste-diamond elegants—and fall back on something which represents and reflects the real life and substance of the city."

"When a dog undertakes to run with a train and bark at the same time, he makes a lamentable failure. While running he cannot bark, and when he stops for that purpose the train leaves him."—*Washington Chronicle.*

Having learned this fact, why in the world do you persist in ignoring it by your course toward the Republican party?

THE story about "Boss" Tweed getting ready to run away to Europe is purely sensational. Those who are in the best position to be cognizant of his movements and intentions, say that if he ever contemplated leaving the country he ought to have gone a month ago; now it is too late.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The business men of St. Louis are appealed to by figures showing large receipts of grain to come forward and build elevators. It is held that the business would be only limited by the facilities for handling it.

A total eclipse of the sun will appear on the 11th of December. It will be visible only in Australia and along the coasts of China and Japan. The total obscuration in Australia will be about four minutes.

It will greatly shock many good people in Chicago and elsewhere to know that woman suffrage is in imminent danger of death, even in its cradle—Wyoming—and at the hand of its creators, the Wyoming Legislature. The Lower House has already expressed itself for repeal by a vote of nine Democrats to three Republicans, and its life or death depends upon the Territorial Council.

A New York letter says: An intimate friend of Mr. Tweed's (and a prominent lawyer besides) this morning expressed the opinion that the charges against him could not be brought to trial in a less period than seven months. This morning, Judge Learned, of the Supreme Court, Albany, on motion of his counsel, granted an extension of twenty days, to enable his sureties to justify in the amount of their bonds. This is supposed to be an important point gained by "the Boss," and he is inclined to felicitate himself accordingly.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Emperor of Russia issued an edict admitting Jews into the civil service of the Empire, under certain conditions. Following close on the heels of this reform comes the question of their admission to the rank of officer in the Russian army, a warm discussion over which is now pending in the Reorganization Committee at St. Petersburg. The majority seem to be of opinion that the consideration of the measure ought to be postponed until the other experiment had been fairly tested. A number of members of the Committee urge, however, that at least Jews who have gone through the University course should be recognized as qualified for the rank of officers, as the national and religious prejudices of the Jews usually disappear under the influence of education. The question is not yet decided.

The Chinese Government has appropriated $1,500,000 for the purpose of having some of its young men educated in this country They are to be instructed in our language and laws, our manners and customs. Yale College has been selected; and thirty young Chinese are to be sent thither next year, to be followed by thirty more each following year for ten years.

The intimate friendship existing between John Bull and John Barleycorn may be inferred from the following statistics, which we take from a work on the national resources of England, published in London two or three weeks ago. Last year there were in that country 150,529 public houses and beer shops. £212,885,603 were spent that year for drinks, an amount larger by more than £20,000 than was spent for bread. There was one seller of liquor to every 33 houses. 62,722,578 bushels of grain were destroyed to make intoxicating drinks in 1869, which, if made into bread, adding the grain and vegetable produce used in foreign spirits and wine, would make the equivalent of 170 four pound loaves for every family of five persons in Great Britain; enough loaves to have a road ten yards wide, more than 1,800 miles long.

"I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes." Australia is now brought within a minute's distance of the continents, by the successful laying of a new cable between Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, and Port Darwin, the northernmost point of Australia. Thence two land lines lead to the main Australian cities—one south to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney, the other along the eastern coast. From Melbourne there is a cable to Tasmania. This communication is completed throughout the Australian colonies, and from there to the ocean of telegraphic news over the world.

A singular instance of premonition of evil is related by a correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*. A certain musician residing in that city, after playing at a ball in a town some miles distant last Monday night, retired to rest as usual, but was restless and unable to sleep, and a sensation of dread of something wrong took hold of his mind. He strove to shake it off, and courted sleep in vain. So strong did this uneasiness become that he at length arose and took the first train to Augusta, and immediately went to his home, where he found his wife and little son of four years of age, both nearly suffocated from coal gas. It was a long time before they could be revived. Had he been absent an hour longer, they would doubtless have both been dead.

PERSONAL.

Gail Hamilton concluded an article in the *Independent* on a woman's meeting with reference to the Boston Woman Suffrage Convention, which previously excluded, he was called in again to put out a little dog which disturbed the proceedings, and adds: "That is always the way. Women will not be true to themselves. They will keep up a mighty fuss and on parade-a-days; but they will not stand by their guns with a pinch. They turn tail at the first bark, with heat of drums; but, at the first bark, they rush to bring him in again."

Mme. Francesco be to have a splendid season of Italian opera this winter, the stars of the troupe being Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Miss Kate Morensi. These charming singers, who adorn the stage with the rare attractive qualities of personal beauty and the highest and most refined culture in their art, have been associated before, as lovers of Italian opera in that city will remember. Miss Morensi, like Miss Kellogg, has a foreign as well as a home reputation, having appeared with great acceptance in the chief capitals of Europe, and in Cuba and South America.

There is no instance in history where one individual has given so much money for philanthropical purposes to the suffering of other countries as Mr. A. T. Stewart. Soon after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he sent $10,000 to the distressed cotton weavers of Lancashire, in England. Soon afterward he sent out a ship freighted with provisions for the relief of the starving people of Ireland. At the outbreak of our war with the South he subscribed for the Government $20,000 in gold. During the Franco-German-Franco war there was great dearth of food in Southeastern Prussia, and the sufferers were. S. sent $10,000, gold, for which Bismarck sent him an autograph letter of thanks. Toward the end of the war between France and Germany, Mr. Stewart sent a ship with $50,000 worth of flour to Havre, to be distributed among the suffering and poor. Afterward he sent 100,000 francs to Paris for the benefit of disabled French soldiers, and a like amount to Berlin for the Germans. His $50,000 to Chicago appropriately crowns the column.

Adah Barry, an actress, died of an overdose of laudanum, in St. Louis, on Wednesday, where she had sought an engagement on being deprived of a home in Chicago. Her maiden name was Annie Olorce, and she was born and educated in Glasgow, Scotland. She was possessed of considerable talent. Her life had been one of varied fortune. She was but little advanced from her husband, who had the many bad habits.

Gerrett Smith is in his seventy-fifth year, and his memory is so perfect that he can repeat most of the Psalms and many other parts of the Bible. The *London Age* says that his form is still erect, but his features are shrunk, and indicate age. His mind is now can form an imperfect idea of the great pillar of the anti-slavery cause as he appeared on the platform thirty years ago.

Florence, the comedian, tells a capital story of a waiter at one of the London taverns who was sadly given to drink. A party of young men determined to reform him, and one day read an imaginary paragraph from the paper relating a terrible accident, in which an inebriate, in blowing out a candle, was fatally burned, during which the flame of his first breath. Jerry picked up his ears at this, and repeated that paragraph three times to him over again, which was done to the evident horror of the poor man, who immediately went in search of the cook to borrow a prayer book. Returning with this he expressed a desire to take a solemn oath upon it, impressed the fact that he had been a very sinful man and was bringing himself to ruin, and then swore that never again, so long as he lived, would he—attempt to blow out a candle!

The Boston *Commonwealth* tells as follows why J. Q. Adams wasn't re-elected to the Legislature from Quincy: "Being in the apothecary store of a faithful adherent, just before election, the latter, in the freedom of political friendship, suggested that some of the townsmen objected to the free sayings of their candidate in grafting, planting, jacking, &c., on Sunday. 'Perhaps you share in their objections, Doctor?' timidly asked the young politician, who had counted the improbability of 'ever occupying any considerable public office, as his letter to Mrs. Stone indicated. 'Why, yes, I think I do, somewhat,' said the deliberate dispenser of pills and potions. Then the young man went off, and his friends all their lives had been trying to avoid, and upon with them, for all I care!' answered the action of great humor. The invitation was heralded abroad, but his fellow Democrats declined the disposition engendered, and they would 'be d——d' instead of and gallant Jack Adams wasn't Representative any more."

A good story is told here of President Grant's dryly sarcastic remark when he was shown a copy of a western paper, which purported to give a list of the number of trips he had made and miles he had traveled since the close of the war. Looking it over casually, he observed that it was pretty nearly correct, that although the tyrant man had been rigorous, "I remember if I had a horse and a cheap kept a full list of my trips during the war!"

The war against commercial "drummers" has again broken out; this time in the West. A city ordinance of St. Paul, Minn., requires commercial agents to obtain a license before they can sell goods by sample. It is true the demand is a small one—five dollars—and there is no complaint as to the amount, but the "commercials" objected on the ground of the illegality of the demand. It seems that for months past the city authorities had made no efforts to enforce this ordinance, in no case making an arrest; but during the past week an unusual number of drummers congregated there, and they determined to take the matter in hand, and by an organized movement hoped to bring it to some definite settlement. To this end it was resolved to refuse to pay license, and to defend any legal proceedings which might be instituted by the city government. A "test case" was made up by one of their number entering a complaint against another. When it came before the Court, however, it was postponed on account of the absence of the City Attorney, the Judge advising the defendant to go on selling as long as he had a mind to, and to refuse to pay license until the matter was finally determined. In Tennessee the drummers have achieved a decided victory. That State some time ago imposed a tax on all agents who sold goods by sample, but the vigorous opposition waged against the proceedure by reason of its alleged unconstitutionality, as interfering with commerce between the States, has induced the Legislature to repeal the law and save further trouble.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that from five to six hundred additional brick and stone masons can find employment in that city through the winter at from $4 to $5 per day. Two thousand carpenters can find employment all through the winter at high wages. In March there will be employment for twice as many more of these trades. In addition workers in iron and wood, and in every branch of labor are wanted. Many thousands of brick and stone buildings are to be erected, requiring an army of plumbers, gas-fitters, workers in iron, tin, brass and copper. The *Tribune* also says that the thousands of poor now starving in New York and all large cities, without any hope of gaining situations, can find employment for themselves and families on the farms in the neighborhood of Chicago.

FINE feathers do not, in the estimation of sensible people, necessarily make fine birds. In a lecture on vulgarity, delivered in Boston by James Parton, a few days ago, he claimed that the very cream of vulgarity was found among the rich Tammanyites of New York. He said he had lately attended a ball of the Americus (Tammany) Club, the most notorious of the features of which were "bad grammar and fine diamonds, white kids and dirty paws." And, we suppose, the whole assemblage was arrayed in costumes the groundwork of whose material was in a greater or less degree based on Tweed.

AS USUAL the cotton crop is turning out larger than was expected. Of late years uncounted small planters have sent in their crops to swell the general average. It will not do to count the large planters to ascertain the probable crop;—the small ones, "too numerous to mention," must be taken into the account at the start.

The Presidency.

[From the Boston Advertiser, reported to speak for Sumner and Wilson.]

We believe that the opposition to General Grant is both smaller and of a less determined character than the leaders of it fancy. We base this opinion on the double proposition that the substantial reasons for objection to him are few, and that the people are guided by reason in their political conduct. The string most often pulled by Democratic and Republican harpers is that which sounds the note of objection to the President's appointments. We are not disposed to justify all the removals and appointments that have been made, but it is only fair to say that three-quarters of the bad selections made are chargeable to the vicious system that gives so much of the detail of government to its highest officer, rendering it impossible that he should decide wisely in all cases; and that a large share of the remaining appointments complained of are to be ascribed to the fallibility of human judgment. Never has a President escaped the grand accusation that is made now. It was especially pressed against Mr. Lincoln, whose Cabinet selections, whose judicial and revenue appointments, were not unfrequently open to criticism. General Grant has chosen officers on a somewhat unique system, but the complaints subsequent to appointments have been more generally made against persons originally acceptable than against those who were at first pronounced incompetent by the disappointed. If the other complaints against the President, first removing those in which the party are represented in Congress was the greater sinner, and of which it must therefore bear whatever blame attaches to any one for the sin,—if the other complaints be examined, we shall find them all of a sentimental or personal character, such grievances as do not concern and cannot excite the public. In the other side of the balance we put the eminently wise and successful administration of our foreign affairs, the economical reduction of national expenses, the honest collection of the revenue, with the material reduction of taxes and the public debt, the general efficiency of the public service, and the increasing peace and good order that are gradually spreading over the whole country. Against such plain and unmistakable evidences of success, no personal grievance will be considered for a moment.

The Darwinian Theory Demonstrated.

A New Zealand correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes: However strange Mr. Darwin's theory —that man is descended from a monkey—may seem to be to many, the following particulars in the early history of one of the present members of Parliament for New Zealand are related in all sober earnestness by southern papers. Mr. B.'s early life was spent in the wilds of South Africa. When a mere infant he was one day laid peacefully at rest at the door of his woodland home. His worthy parent, near the cabin, shot the young offspring of a large monkey, at which the feelings of the affectionate mamma were of course much wounded. She was, however, driven away by the approaching hunter, and in passing the cabin door noticed and stole the future New Zealand legislator. The loss was not discovered for nearly an hour afterwards, and then all efforts to find the robber proved unavailing. Three months after this period a hunting party came across a family of monkeys in the wilderness, and there in the arms of the careful although untutored wet-nurse, was the long-lost child, who chattered and jibbered in the most approved monkey fashion, apparently fully equal to the exigencies of the situation. Could there be any more convincing evidence than this of the affinity between our race and those hairy denizens of the woods? Why did the hunters stop in and thus prevent the development of another link in the Darwinian chain? The child was borne home, and under careful nurture and training, the evil effects of bad company were removed.

The Mormon Trials.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the *Nation*, who claims to write understandingly, defends the Federal authorities, and Judge McKean in particular, from the criticisms of certain other correspondents for their course during the recent Mormon trials. He confirmdes his letter as follows:

Subsequently, as is well known, B. Young secretly and in the night left Salt Lake City, as it is believed to avoid arrest and incarceration at Camp Douglass under several indictments for murder; while Mayor Wells and others were held for trial on similar charges. And the opinion is common in Salt Lake that Young will never return. Certainly, his sudden exodus under such circumstances has an ugly look for his innocence. But we will not now enter upon this prolific subject. The almost absolute and despotic power of the great Mormon leader is broken, and his system has received, at the hands of Judge McKean, such a shock in the simple course of legal proceedings that it will surely disintegrate. But it is only fair to remember that the charge of persecution of the Mormons is one which has no foundation in fact, as against the military or Federal authorities in Utah. If fearless and rigorous prosecutions of crimes against Federal and common law are persecutions, then all felons are persecuted where the laws are administered with energy.

The New Philadelphia and Antwerp Steamship Line.

[From the North American.]

Although, from the boats being built abroad, they will be obliged to carry a foreign flag, the company is wholly Philadelphian, working upon its own capital, and asking no guarantee or indorsement from the railroad company. All it asks is a close connection with the lines of the latter through the interior of the country, and this is secured by the contract, the railroad giving to the steamships the lowest rates to and from Philadelphia as against New York, making a difference of about twenty per cent. in favor of this city on freights between Pittsburgh and tidewater. On the other hand, the steamship company undertakes to carry freights from Philadelphia in competition with all the lines running to Europe from points reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches. Joint bills of lading for passengers and freight of all kinds are to be issued by both parties, and the railroad company is to furnish a wharf and tracks for the accommodation of the business.

The Hunt for Precious Stones.

[From the Boston Post.]

What has already been done in the diamond fields is but a small part of what will yet be done. The fact that no diamonds of extraordinary size, or, strange to say, the lesser diamonds have been unearthanced in value since the fields were discovered, and are to-day commanding better prices than ever heretofore. Past experience teaches that the diamonds that have been found are but the overflow of a mine. The mine must be somewhere. In Brazil and India, where are situated the older fields, the workers for precious stones do not find them on the surface as they are found in South Africa, but they take them from the mines. And so it is that those best able to judge express the conviction that the real value of these "finds" has not yet been estimated. Advices dated August 26th and September 18th, suggestively set forth the profitless at the fields. One says: "The diamond news is more satisfactory than ever, and many fabulous finds have been made. The property adjoining ours, which has been bought by speculators for £7,000, is said to be worth as many thousands as they gave hundreds." The other says: "Diamond news most brilliant. The finds are immense, and the business done at Kimberley is likewise." A firm at the head of Good Hope is shipping regularly to the markets of the world stones to the value of £25,000 a month. At present the digging is not prosecuted to a greater depth than twenty-five feet. When the mine will be struck of course cannot be told, but that it will eventually no one has a doubt, and that it will yield enormously all are quite certain.

[From the Sunday Morning Call.]

MR. M. F. EGAN, for more than four years the principal book-keeper of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, severed his connection with that establishment yesterday, and to-morrow will assume the duties of business manager of The COMMERCIAL. Mr. Egan is a gentleman well versed in the newspaper business, and possesses in a remarkable degree those peculiar qualifications requisite in a popular newspaper manager able and popular at all times; attentive to his duties and prompt in their discharge, and of unquestioned integrity, Mr. Egan is a most valuable man in any position, and if success is to be won he will win it. He has our best wishes in his new sphere.

The change in the management of the *Commercial* has caused the withdrawal from it of Mr. R. D. Thompson, who for the past eight years has been its chief faithful business manager. Whatever success has attended the publication of the *Commercial* is as much owing to Mr. Thompson's management as to the efforts of any other connected with the establishment. A service of nearly seven years in the *Commercial* office, dating from the day of its first issue, enables us to say truthfully that Mr. Thompson exerted every means in his power for the success of the paper. In fact he was indefatigable, and the office was no more a home to him than his own took to, nurse a prayer book. Returning with like future to say, will prove a loss not soon to be overcome.

A SUBSTITUTE for mahogany has been designed by a French chemist who has invented a process by which he causes any species of wood of a close grain so nearly to resemble mahogany in the texture, beauty and polish, that the most accurate judges are incapable of distinguishing between this imitation and the native product. The first operation in this process is to plane the surface so as to render it perfectly smooth, and the wood is then rubbed with diluted nitrous acid, which preserves it for the materials subsequently to be applied. Afterward one ounce and a half a dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one-third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are mixed together and stirred; and the liquid in this state is rubbed, or rather polished, into the wood with a soft brush. The process is repeated with very little alteration, and in

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections throughout ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MAXFIELD, H. P. McINTOSH.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, November 25, 1871.

The monetary local outlook at the close of the week is regarded as much more favorable, although the change at present, from the closeness, not to say actual stringency, which has characterized our money market for the past fortnight, is scarcely perceptible. Many of our prominent financial men are of the opinion that we are nearly, if not quite through the worst of the pinch. The returns from the recent large run of coal will be much greater than anyone realized when at first expected. Money at Cincinnati, Louisville, and other minor places, has been rather abundant, thus affording a cash market for our coal. The shipments by the manufacturers on the late rise of our rivers has mostly been drawn against on thirty day bills, which have been discounted by banks. These are nearly matured, and will make a handsome income to the banks. Some of the vast fund which is to build up Chicago, coming from the various insurance companies, will find its way here in the purchase of building materials. It is noticed that our manufacturing interests are exceedingly prosperous. There is great activity in the glass, steel and iron departments. Some of the establishments find it necessary to increase their capacities to be prepared for greater demands upon them. In fact, the whole branches of trade there has hardly been the usual bulk of business done. The reports of the prevalence of small-pox have prevented many country customers from making their fall visits to our city. But since the disease has abated and almost vanished, there is some improvement noticed. The exaggerated reports which were freely circulated on the lines of the different railroads leading to the city, damaged materially the small jobbing business of many of the prominent houses. Persons were afraid to come here to do their shopping as was their custom. This timidity should no longer be felt, as we are assured the cause of it is well nigh removed.

The dealings in local stocks during the week have been light. Very few of the large holders of the prime dividend local securities are sellers at any time, and when our brokers get orders for any of them, they are very hard to fill. Pittsburgh Gas Company stock shows the greatest change in price—having dropped some twenty-five or thirty per cent. The determination to start a competing gas company, which will supply our citizens with gaslight at half the present cost, has asserted such an earnest and certain look, that many of the Pittsburgh Gas Company stockholders have been induced to sell out. We do not think there is just cause for this alarm. If the new company can so reduce the price of gas to our citizens, certainly the old company can play the same game, and with its large wealth and extensive area of pipe, it can almost defy competition. We notice small lots Third National Bank, Bank of Pittsburgh, and Merchants and Mechanics National Bank for sale; also, Homestead Bank and Life Insurance, City Insurance Company, Union Insurance Company, and Teutonic Insurance Company, of Allegheny, and a lot Monongahela Insurance Company, and some Allegheny Suspension Bridge and the Hand Street Bridge stock. There were a few transactions during the week in Columbia Oil Company stock at $20 per share. Allegheny Valley Railroad Bonds still command a good deal of attention from investors. Pittsburgh coals are selling at 7½ very scarce in this market.

—The New York *Commercial* says there is some disposition to make St. Paul stocks active, on the expectation of 7 p cent. dividends on both for the current year; in cash for the Preferred, and part cash, part stock, upon the common. This Company publishes elaborate weekly statements of receipts, and these statements show that the gross earnings this year, from January 1 to November 15, are more than last year by $666,780. No statement of expenses has been given, but it is whispered that "rigid economy" has enabled the Company to increase its net earnings by $379,000, as compared with 1870, on the 1st of this month. This would imply economies of $857,000 in the ten months ending October 31st. The St. Paul Company is desirous running this year at reduced expenses, like its neighbor and intimate enemy, the Chicago and Northwestern. But the latter concern gave a half year's statement of expenses, which was a valuable addition to the mere figures of Gross Receipts. Until the Milwaukee and St. Paul publishes its expenses, with official signatures, to place the responsibility where it belongs, the public is justified in paying no attention to the stock. In the face of a general gain in railroad receipts, these companies which show a loss in gross figures seem specially called upon to state their expenses; and offer roads might well follow the the youngest of the great corporations, the Union Pacific, in giving a complete monthly statement, showing expenses as well as receipts. In the steady course of business, they will find publicity the best policy.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 27, 1871.	10 A M.	11 A M.	12 M.	1 P M.	2 P M.	3 P M.
C. & H.	95¼	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Del. Lack.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Harlem	130½	130½	131	131	131	131
Mich. Cent.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore	86¾	87¼	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Ill. Cent.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Chros. & Pitts.	127	127	127	127	127½	127½
C. & N. W.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Do. pref.	74	74	74	74	74	74
Fort. & Wabash	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Ft. Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Miss.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Chic. & Alton	119	119	119	119	119	119
Do. pref.	132	132	132	132	132	132
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
C. J. Central	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Canton	57	57	57	57	57	57
W. U. Tel.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Ex.	63	63	63	63	63	63
American Ex.	47	47	47	47	47	47
U. S. Ex.	53	53	53	53	53	53
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

—*The Philadelphia Bulletin* says the money market is without any change calling for special comment. There is a good supply of available currency at all the usual sources, but speculative loans continue most in favor, as the resources remain under control in case of any emergency. There is still a disposition among the banks to restrict transactions to demand loans on collateral securities, which fact leads to lumping up the rates for commercial paper, and the rates are relatively higher in consequence. We quote call loans at 6 per cent., and first class credits at sale per cent. in the open market.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	88½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	26
Catawissa preferred	45½
3d Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	53
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128
Schuylkill Navigation	12½
Reading	57

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or sell the interest in mortgages, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather has changed from cold and blustery to warm and spring-like, and the indications are that there will be another rise in the rivers. Although business cannot be termed fairly active, yet for the lateness of the season quite a large amount is being transacted. The receipts of wheat are more than liberal, and good lots are taken by the mills. Corn, oats, rye and barley are in ample supply. Flour—Both mills and stores are well stocked, and evince no disposition to make concessions to effect sales. Groceries—No important advances in refined and raw sugars is maintained. Trade is only moderately active. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm at quotations. Dealers, having resolved not to slaughter hogs, have greater room for their product, which will be cured here. Cheese is in fair supply and prices firm. Produce and poultry is arriving freely by river and rail. Apples are still in abundance, and as a heat-front is in demand. Minnesotas—Numerous brands are in the market, all claiming to be No. 1.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 271 bbls; prime winter apples in round lots $2 50@3 00 per bbl; from store in small lots $2 75@3 00; choice eating apples $3 50@4 00; common $1 25@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is very firm at the following figures: Gallon buckets $10 50 per doz; kegs 60c/lb; per gallon.

ANTHRACITE COAL—We are reported sales by the ton at $5 50 to, h-sack, egg, stove and chestnut.

ASHES—Sales pearls at 5½@5½; pots 5½@; pots 7½c; common soda ash 4c; nitrate soda 4½@5c.

BEANS—Sales prime white navy at $2 50@2 75 per bush; medium $2 25@2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts 55 packages. Prices are weaker but not lower. There is a good demand for choice table, and sales at 34@35c per lb. Yearlie is little call for common to medium.

BROOMS—Sales 50 bbl; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 p doz.

BRIMSTONE—We have no change to note in prices, and quite at 3½@3½c p lb.

BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand, with sales of Cook's, by the dozen at 75c; by the gross, $8 can; $6 for 5-lb cans, and $30 p dozen for 5-lb cans.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling quotations, with sales: Sugar-cured hams 16@16c; refined sides 9½c; short ribbed sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 9½c; plain shoulders 8c; ham sausage 11½c; chipped beef 18c; kegs 11½c; buckets 11@12c. Dried beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 00 per bbl.

CIDER—The supply is equal to the demand, with sales at $5 @6 per bbl, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL—Non-explosive or fire test 21½@21½c per gallon, as to quality. The trade is very dull.

CHEESE—Receipts 291 boxes; there is an active demand, and sales at the following figures: York Goshen 15½@16c p h; Ohio do 14½@15c; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 11@12c. There is no change to note.

CHESTNUTS—We are reported sales at $3 25@3 50 p bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We are reported quite an active demand for Cranberries, and sales are being made at $4 50; per barrel $7@8; other varieties $12@13 per barrel.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, are worth 19c p h; short weight 18c; mould 12c.

CIDER—Receipts, regardless of brand Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 75@4 25 p ton.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts light in consequence of the warm weather; sales at 6@6½c p h.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales in small lots as follows: Peaches, halves at 10@11c; quarters 7@8c; mixed 8@9c; apples 7½@8c for bright or prime.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs are scarce and in demand. We are reported sales at 32c p doz; packed 30c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,007 bbls. We have no change to note in prices, and refer to the following quotations: Good spring extras $7 00@7 25 p bbl; choice Minnesota $7 25; fair to choice red winter $7 00@7 50. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 p bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 p cwt; $2 50 p bbl.

FEATHERS—We have no change to note. No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GRAINS—Trade is moderatively active. Prices are firm and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Rough Rice—Carolina, prime to choice and granulated 14c; A coffee, 12¾c; B coffee, 13c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12¾c p lb.

Java—Mocha, choice, 31½c; Arbuckle's, 30½c; Rio, choice, 30½@31½c. Porto Rico—Choice 31½c; prime 31½c; fair 30½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21c; low grades down to 20c. Laguayra 24c. Java and Mocha 44c; pure roasted coffee 26c.

Sugars—Fancy white 9½@9¾c; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 95c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 65@70c. Nonpareil fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Molasses—New crop Cuba, 60@prime 65c; choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8@8½c.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder 70c; white honey 65c.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-four hours:

Wheat—sacks	1,462	Oats—sacks	2,157
Corn	3,131	Barley	1,295
Rye	408		

It will be seen that the receipts, not only of wheat, but of corn, oats, barley and rye are liberal for the time. The demand for wheat is good, and all prime lots find ready sale, and the market is firm, but are not quotably higher. We quote fair to prime red winter 90@95c; choice to fancy do $1 05@$1 07. Oats—The demand is steady. We are reported sales on track at 46@47c p bush. Corn—Sales new ear in car lots at 55@55c; small lots 58@60c per bush; shelled at 61@62c. Rye—Sales at 90@92c p bush. The demand is fair. Barley—Although there is a moderate demand, prices have not as yet advanced. We continue to quote spring at 90@95c p bush.

HOPS—71@73c; old 70@74c. @ h; demand limited.

HAY—The arrivals of hay are on the increase; Sales baled at $22 00@26 00 as to quality; wagons $26@30 @ ton.

HUSKS—There is a fair demand at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10½@11c; butchers' do 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales made at 28@30c @ h.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 @ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 @ ton; dressed 13½@ @ h.

LARD OIL—Demand more active; sales No 1 at 82 cts @ gallon. Sold to manufacturers Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c @ gallon.

MIDDLINGS—There is a perfect demand, caused, perhaps, by the approach of Thanksgiving Day. "Ailmore's," "Slocum's" and "Wright's" brands sell at $20 00@21 00 "Ardernell's" $19 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings @ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 90; Brown $1 80; Chop feed at $2; chopped oats and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c @ bushel.

ONIONS—Common $2 50@2 75 @ bbl; silver skins $3 00@3 20.

POTATOES—There has been a sharp advance in peachblows, which are now commanding 75c/sack. Jersey sweets $3 50@4 00 @ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00 @ bbl.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 12@15c.

POULTRY—The supply continues large; dressed turkeys are worth 15@16c @ h; live chickens 50@60c per pair; ducks 60@65c per pair.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c @ h.

ROSIN—Sales of Pow'ers—sales of ¼-B cans at $1 60; ¼-B-23; ¼-B-$6 @ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00@6 50 @ bush; timothy $3 00 @3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 @ bbl.

SUGARS—Refined sugars are quiet and steady at 9½@9¾c @ h.

VENISON—10@12c @ h, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½c @ h.

WALNUTS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95@c $1 00; Monongahela $1 05@1 10; Old Rye $1 10@1 15 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle to-day are light, but this is usually the case at the last of the week. The offerings have been heavy during the week just closed and the market has been dull and heavy. The advices from New York are unfavorable, and the market closes with the feeling not quite so good, though most everything is shipped and but very little stock remains unsold. The receipts were quite large for the week, and sold as high as $6 25@6 50 for the choice grades; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, cows, $2 50 to $3 75; Texas steers, $3 00 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts to-day have been fair and for the week very heavy. The market has ruled from 50 to 75c lower than last week, with sales nearly at the decline. The demand has been fair but the supply was so largely in excess of it that buyers had things pretty much their own way. Many were disposed to purchase at their own prices, and in many instances succeeded in doing so. To-day the yards are better cleaned up than for some time, but the weather is warm and unfavorable for a good hog market, and the prospect does not look flattering. The following are the rates current: For extra Philadelphia, $4 90 to 5 00; fair to good do, $4 75@4 85; Philadelphia, $4 25; Yorkers $4 05 to $4 10; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were light, and for the week very light. The market has ruled steady with a demand fully equal to the supply. Everything is sold, and the market closes firm at the following rates for the diff-rent kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; common, 70 to 85 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to 3 75.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 25.—There has been a little more inquiry for domestic fleece, but manufacturers generally purchase very little in excess of their immediate wants, as the prices do not seem to correspond with their views. The market, however, closes with a very firm tone, the stock are not large, and holders do not evince any disposition to operate, except at full prices. The market for foreign has been quite active, and the recent important advances in refined and raw sugars is maintained. Trade is only moderately active. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm at quotations. Dealers, having resolved not to slaughter hogs, have greater room for their product, which will be cured here. Cheese is in fair supply and prices firm. Produce and poultry is arriving freely by river and rail. Apples are still in abundance, and as a heat-front is in demand. Minnesotas—Numerous brands are in the market, all claiming to be No. 1.

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ASHES—Sales pearls at 5½@5½; pots 5½@; pots 7½c; common soda ash 4c; nitrate soda 4½@5c.

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Corn	3,131	Barley	1,295
Rye	408		

It will be seen that the receipts, not only of wheat, but of corn, oats, barley and rye are liberal for the time. The demand for wheat is good, and all prime lots find ready sale, and the market is firm, but are not quotably higher. We quote fair to prime red winter 90@95c; choice to fancy do $1 05@$1 07. Oats—The demand is steady. We are reported sales on track at 46@47c p bush. Corn—Sales new ear in car lots at 55@55c; small lots 58@60c per bush; shelled at 61@62c. Rye—Sales at 90@92c p bush. The demand is fair. Barley—Although there is a moderate demand, prices have not as yet advanced. We continue to quote spring at 90@95c p bush.

HOPS—71@73c; old 70@74c. @ h; demand limited.

HAY—The arrivals of hay are on the increase; Sales baled at $22 00@26 00 as to quality; wagons $26@30 @ ton.

HUSKS—There is a fair demand at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10½@11c; butchers' do 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales made at 28@30c @ h.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 @ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 @ ton; dressed 13½@ @ h.

LARD OIL—Demand more active; sales No 1 at 82 cts @ gallon. Sold to manufacturers Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c @ gallon.

MIDDLINGS—There is a perfect demand, caused, perhaps, by the approach of Thanksgiving Day. "Ailmore's," "Slocum's" and "Wright's" brands sell at $20 00@21 00 "Ardernell's" $19 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings @ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 90; Brown $1 80; Chop feed at $2; chopped oats and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c @ bushel.

ONIONS—Common $2 50@2 75 @ bbl; silver skins $3 00@3 20.

POTATOES—There has been a sharp advance in peachblows, which are now commanding 75c/sack. Jersey sweets $3 50@4 00 @ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00 @ bbl.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 12@15c.

POULTRY—The supply continues large; dressed turkeys are worth 15@16c @ h; live chickens 50@60c per pair; ducks 60@65c per pair.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c @ h.

ROSIN—We have no change—sales of ¼-B cans at $1 60; ¼-B-23; ¼-B-$6 @ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00@6 50 @ bush; timothy $3 00 @3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 @ bbl.

SUGARS—Refined sugars are quiet and steady at 9½@9¾c @ h.

VENISON—10@12c @ h, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½c @ h.

WALNUTS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95@c $1 00; Monongahela $1 05@1 10; Old Rye $1 10@1 15 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle to-day are light, but this is usually the case at the last of the week. The offerings have been heavy during the week just closed and the market has been dull and heavy. The advices from New York are unfavorable, and the market closes with the feeling not quite so good, though most everything is shipped and but very little stock remains unsold. The receipts were quite large for the week, and sold as high as $6 25@6 50 for the choice grades; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, cows, $2 50 to $3 75; Texas steers, $3 00 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts to-day have been fair and for the week very heavy. The market has ruled from 50 to 75c lower than last week, with sales nearly at the decline. The demand has been fair but the supply was so largely in excess of it that buyers had things pretty much their own way. Many were disposed to purchase at their own prices, and in many instances succeeded in doing so. To-day the yards are better cleaned up than for some time, but the weather is warm and unfavorable for a good hog market, and the prospect does not look flattering. The following are the rates current: For extra Philadelphia, $4 90 to 5 00; fair to good do, $4 75@4 85; Philadelphia, $4 25; Yorkers $4 05 to $4 10; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were light, and for the week very light. The market has ruled steady with a demand fully equal to the supply. Everything is sold, and the market closes firm at the following rates for the diff-rent kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; common, 70 to 85 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to 3 75.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 27, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per bbl. R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. R. R.
Monday, November 20	1,912	107	1,930
Tuesday, November 21	3,694	....	1,565
Wednesday, Nov 22	18,763	....	1,349
Thursday, November 23	11,982	375	1,236
Friday, November 24	3,619	....	1,316
Saturday, November 25	3,116	....	1,554
Total for week	42,308	482	9,799
Since January 1	1,015,347	95,497	565,756
To November 25, 1871	1,057,655	95,925	575,538
Same time 1870	967,756	157,993	554,475
Same time 1869	821,494	134,388	415,561
Same time 1868	1,026,692	170,151	481,199

At the date of our last general review the general impression among dealers was that prices had touched bottom and that business would revive, but such was not the fact: prices have further declined, having reached the lowest point we have any recollection of for a long time. The receipts of crude have been large and exceed one million of barrels since the first of the year. Reports from the oil region represent a declining market with holders more anxious to realize. Refined oil has further declined with more sellers than buyers at present prices. Dealers justly contend that there is no money made in manufacturing at the present figures, and many of them are willing to sell out at less than cost. Refined oil at about 20c per gallon is what may be termed a cheap article of light.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, received, barrels	17,295	42,308

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to November 25, 1871	1,057,655
Same time 1870	967,756
Same time 1869	821,494
Same time 1868	1,026,692
Same time 1867	657,492
Same time 1866	530,294
Same time 1865	330,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east or the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,151	4,062
Allegheny Valley Railroad	11,494	9,292
Total	12,645	10,234

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to November 25th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	134,388	157,993	95,922
Allegheny Valley Railroad	415,173	554,475	575,508
Total	549,949	712,468	671,430

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks.

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	3,500	10,200
Refined, bbls	11,000	4,000
Total	14,500	14,200

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was decidedly dull with more sellers than buyers. Notwithstanding the low price of oil, dealers were not disposed to operate. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 20½c; November 20½c; S. O. all year 19¾c; R. O. all year 19½c; Parker's $3 45.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to furnish our readers in regard to this article. Refined oil at 20c per gallon is not a very expensive article of light. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 20½c; November 20½c; December 20½@21c; January 21½c.

(Oil City Derrick, 25th inst.)

TITUSVILLE, November 24.—*The Herald* says: The market was a trifle weaker al l around to-day, and though the aggregate of the transactions are much less than that of yesterday, yet there was considerable business done, though mostly in futures. We quote the following:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	$3 75
2,500 bbls upper creek, spot	3 80
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 77½
2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., all year	3 75
5,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., all year	3 80
1,000 bbls lower Tarr Farm, spot	4 07½
500 bbls lower creek, spot	3 85
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	3 87½
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. all year	3 90
5,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., all year	3 97½
2,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 3 mos, 1872	3 90
2,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., all year	3 95
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., all year	4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 12½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 42 gravity	4 00

NEW YORK, November 25, closing market of the 24th—Crude in shipping order offered at easier figures; sales 2,000 bbls 16¢c; refined closed dull and at a material decline; sales 1,000 bbls early delivery at 19½c; 1,000 bbls for January at 20c; 1,000 bbls for January at 22c. Philadelphia delivery is unsettled and inquiry limited; prices more or less nominal. Crude, 19½@20c; refined 20@20½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Market steady; standard refined, spot, 20½c; choice do, 21c; November 20@c; December cargoes offered at 21¾c.

OIL CITY, November 25.—Market quiet and firm on lower creek held at $4 spot; 41 gravity at Oil City held at $5 1/4@4 00.

TITUSVILLE, November 25.—Market firmer; spot $3 82½; S. O. all year $3 80@3 82½.

ROUSEVILLE, November 25.—Market quiet and nominal at $4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 25.—No sales but held at $3 90@4 00.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines]

CLEVELAND, November 25.—

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

(Special to the Herald.)

Workingmen's Council and the Lords.

LONDON, November 26.—At a Council of workingmen last night, Mr. Scott Russell stated that the Lords were still anxious to perfect an alliance, and that a joint meeting of both Councils would soon be held.

Punishment for Abuse of Clerical Privileges—German Army Status.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The bill introduced in the German parliament by the Bavarian minister, which provides for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privileges of their office, has been read a second time in the first chamber.

The Federal Councillor of the first branch of parliament has approved the bill reported by the budget commission fixing the army for three years at 400,000 men, at a cost of ninety million thalers.

THE PRESIDENCY.

What Greeley Has to Say About It.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune* to-morrow, in reply to the *Times* article, saying he committed an imprudence and folly of permitting himself to entertain a dream of the Presidency, says that within six or eight months he has received thirty or forty letters, mainly from political persons, proposing that he should be a candidate for the next President. His answers, so far as he found time to answer at all, were in the spirit of the only letter he remembers to have seen in print, to William Lartner, of Leavenworth, Kansas, of the fourth of May last, viz: That he was not an aspirant for any office, but would not decline any duty his political friends might devolve upon him. Mr. Greeley says: It is very certain that he will never make himself a candidate for President. It seems quite improbable that others will ever make him such. But who those have suggested, or may hereafter suggest him as a candidate, have exactly the same rights as so many other citizens; neither less nor more. If they be few and humble, there is so much less reason for hooting him down, or insisting that the next President is already selected, and all discussion on the subject foreclosed. We respectfully protest against the acrimony, malevolence and proscriptive venom manifested by certain journals which have been set on to clear the field of all intruders. If the majority have already decided the Presidential question, there can be neither harm nor danger in allowing the minority to indicate their desires. Let the semblance at least of a freedom of choice be maintained, and not thrown all adversity in hoarse clamor that no difference exists. It is now generally conceded that our next President must be a Republican. In the ranks of the dominant party are many better suited, though none older, than he who here pleads that fair consideration be accorded to the merit and services of all our able and patriotic statesmen, and that hoosters stand back while taxpayers are allowed to come forward, indicate their preferences and freely compare notes as to their choice for President in 1872.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1871.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON THE PASSIVE POLICY.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has been interviewed. He says let the Democratic party as an organization stand back and the field be kept clear to disaffected and independent Republicans. Let radicals call their convention and nominate who ever they please, and the Democrats will rally to his support. He says some sacrifice must be made to defeat Grant, and expresses a personal preference for William Cullen Bryant, although he thinks Trumbull would make a splendid candidate, as would also Judge Davis, Judge Ranney, ex-Secretary Cox and Grady from his native State. Governor Irvine, he would support Greeley. He does not think that there is any scarcity of money, and thinks that the only difficulty is apprehended is in the "Hunkerism" and "Bourbonism" of the Democracy.

CRIME.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.

CLEVELAND, O., November 26.—John Cooper, colored, supposed to be the murderer of John H. Swing, was arrested near Xenia, Ohio, and brought to this city. In his trunk was found an under and overshirt stained with blood. The officers also recovered Swing's watch, which Cooper had bartered for furniture. He manifested no surprise at his arrest, asked no questions, and made no explanation. He claims the blood on the shirts was caused by his nose bleeding, and that the watch was a gift from Swing, who was his uncle.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 26, 1871.

ARRIVED,

The steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

ALEXIS AT CHURCH.

Alexis attended service to-day in the Russian church on Second avenue.

COUNTED IN.

The official count elects only two Tammany Aldermen, Coman and Plunkitt, who are alleged to have been counted in.

PREPARING FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Seeley Republican Committee last night resolved in favor of the enactment of a new city charter, and a general combination of all honest men for the election of a Mayor in whom capacity shall unite with integrity.

ALMOST A CALAMITY.

The Brooklyn ferry boat Baltic came within an ace of destruction yesterday from the explosion of nitro-glycerine at Diamond Reef, near which she passed. No signal of danger was hoisted.

KEROSENE AGAIN.

A tenement house in North Fourth street, Williamsburg, took fire from a explosion of a kerosene lamp last night. Three sleeping children were rescued from death by citizens.

STILL UNDER ARREST.

Connolly is still under arrest at the New York Hotel. The most strenuous efforts were made today to procure bail, but without success.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Charles A. Loring, a young lawyer of St. Louis, has brought a libel suit against the *Republican* for publishing a local item to the effect that he had been arrested for gambling. He claims $25,000 damages.

The Geological Bureau of Missouri have elected Prof. Raphael, of Howard University, State Geologist, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Prof. Hager.

Captain Bogardus has accepted the challenge of Ira Paine to shoot pigeons for $500, provided Paine shoots at twenty-one yards rise instead thirty.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy, requesting them to make collections on Thanksgiving day for the benefit of Church.

The New Haven Chemical Works, at New Haven, was burned Sunday morning. Loss $50,000; partially insured.

On Saturday evening the Shamrock Flouring Mill, at Edinburg, Ind., owned by J. M. & W. P. Thompson, was totally destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss estimated at $25,000.

The weather at Louisville suddenly became very warm and damp. Many persons owning fine residences complain of the walls being wet inside.

Alexis has accepted an invitation to visit Boston December 7th.

Capt. Hendricks, Secretary of the State Senate, attended ball at Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, last Friday evening, and having been invited. W. H. McAllister, one of the proprietors of the hotel at which the ball was given, attempted to eject Hendricks, when the latter drew a knife and cut the external carotid artery in McAllister's neck. At last accounts McCallister was dying and Hendricks was under arrest.

In Cincinnati last week there were sixty deaths from small-pox.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, delivered a lecture at Providence, R. I., Saturday evening, on the "National Ideas," before an audience of two thousand. He goes next to Boston.

Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, died Sunday morning, at Rutland, aged fifty-five.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—River nine feet six inches and falling. Weather very warm and cloudy. Arrived—Major Anderson, Wheeling. Departed—Major Anderson, Wheeling. Passed down yesterday—for St. Louis, Petrel No. 2; for New Orleans, Palmetto and J. H. Moulton. The Emperor with circus arrived yesterday, and departs to-morrow for New Orleans. The Warner will not leave till this afternoon.

A private dispatch from Captain Rusk, at Vicksburg, says the H. S. Turner snagged herself. No particulars. Reported insurance in Cincinnati and Wheeling, $20,000.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—The river is still falling with five feet eight inches at the head of canal, and three feet six inches in the chute. There has been a sudden change in the weather, which is very warm and damp. Arrived: Liberty No. 3, Ironton. Departed: John Howard, New Orleans; Nate Robinson, St. Louis; E. Floyd, Cincinnati. The Armadillo leaves for Arkansas river to-morrow.

The water was let in the canal last night and boats are passing through. Twenty stations of coal for St. Louis, drawing five feet, passed through the canal to-day. Two barges of coal of Dodsworth are still aground at Craig's Bar.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 26.—Cloudy and warm; mercury sixty. There was a dense fog last night, with indications of rain. The river has risen three feet in the last twenty-four hours, with seven feet to Louisville. Port List: Down, Morning Star, I. Newell, Emma C. Ellis, Minneola, Dwight, Newcomer, Nashville, Paradise, Quicksteep, from Bonegrave. No business to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 26.—Arrived—Ada Heilman, Memphis; Mary E. Poe, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; J. S. Hopkins, Evansville; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—Ada Heilman, Evansville; Hermann, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Mary E. Poe, St. Louis; Gen. Anderson, St. Louis; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Belle St. Louis, Island. The river has fallen one inch at Brown's to-day. Thermometer seventy-six at noon; thermometer seventy-six at noon; thermometer seventy-six at noon;